BY J. J. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the daily terms of subscription to the Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$3 50
" 3 months.....10 00
" 6 months.....18 00
" 12 months.....35 00
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" 6 months.....10 00

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JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1865

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

Mr. Dick's Speech.—The great speech of Robert P. Dick, Esq., on the Resolutions of Mr. Pool, delivered just before the close of the recent session of the Legislature, will appear in the *Daily Progress* of Monday and in our Weekly issue of Tuesday next. Extra copies may be had if orders be handed in immediately.

Special Term.—His Honor, Judge Saunders, has been holding a special, or extra term of the Superior Court here this week. On Wednesday, Ben, a slave of T. C. Robertson was tried for the killing of another slave, and convicted of manslaughter. Col. E. G Haywood appeared for the State, in behalf of the Attorney General; and K. P. and R. H. Battle, Esqrs. for the defence. The negro was branded.

On yesterday the Grand Jury found a true bill against Johnston and Reavis, charged with highway robbery, but on account of the absence of the principal witness, their trial was postponed. It will be recollected that we published the act of the robbery a short time since, and also the arrest of the robbers and their confinement in jail.

Yesterday was decidedly a dry day for "locals." The sun shined—the earth thawed a little—every body spoke of the high waters—every body asked every body "what's the news?"—and thus the day wore off. We had but little mail matter—not many country friends in town—market better than usual—prices moderated—and, as a last effort we have perpetrated this article.

Auctions.—Messrs. Creech & Litchford sold many things at auction yesterday for good prices. Numerous auction houses are advertised in the *Progress*, and they are all reliable and responsible. Look over the list and make your consignments to any one of them you choose. The "Local" endorses them all

Our Directory.—We publish to-day our Directory of the Confederate and State military officers having their headquarters in Raleigh.—In preparing it we have tried to exercise due care and dilligence, but errors and omissions may be discovered. If so, we will thank officers or others to inform us, our design being to make it complete and correct.

The 14th N. C. Battallion State Troops has been organised into a Regiment and numbered the 69th Regiment N. C. Troops. Lieut. Col. George Tait, of the 40th Regiment, has been appointed Colonel, Jas. L. Henry, Lieut. Colonel, and Isaac A. Harris, Major.

Col. S. D. Bryson, of the 25th Regiment, and at present Senator from Macon, Haywood, Jackson and Cherokee, has resigned his position as Lt. Col. of the 25th Regiment.

We learn that some of the bar rooms have advanced liquor to $10 a drink. This is unfortunate, for it will create a necessity for the members of the Legislature again advancing their pay.

Resigned.—Lt. S D. Hampton, 50th Reg't N. C. Troops, has resigned.

Negro Shot.—The Wilmington *Journal* of the 11th says:

On Monday night last, about 8 o'clock, whilst a negro man named Stephen, belonging to Miles Costin, Esq., was standing in the door of one of the buildings at the Confederate States Stable yard, (where he was hired,) in the Eastern portion of town, he was shot by some person outside, the ball striking him under the jaw, and passing through came out at the lower part of his neck behind, from which he died in the course of ten minutes. It was a minnie ball, and was evidently discharged from a rifle. The matter is under investigation by Coronor Perrin, with a jury. We refrain from giving any of the reports as regards the shooting, as the jury will sift the evidence, and no doubt fasten the crime upon the guilty party.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF EDWARD HASWELL.

This case turns upon the principles considered in the case of Goodeon, decided at this term, but the facts of the case being different, we are conducted to a different conclusion.

The petitioner was forty-five years of age in May last. He had been exempted anterior to the passage of the law of the 17th of February as a miller. After the passage of that act, viz: in the month of March, he was enrolled and another exemption paper given, which after the act of February repealing exemptions in such cases, could only operate as a furlough or detail. He was afterwards, viz: on the 10th of June, ordered into camp, he applied for a detail; this was refused; he was again ordered into camp and sued out the writ.

The enrollment and detail which took place in March, about two months before he reached the age of forty-five, fixed his "status" as a soldier. He was properly enrolled in the body of the regular troops where the term of service for the war is prescribed by the acts of 1862.

Per Curiam. The petitioner must be remanded to custody and the costs taxed up against him.

(Signed) M. E. MANLY, J.

Note.—It will be remembered that in Goodeon's case, he was not enrolled until after he was forty five years old—it was decided that he belonged to the Senior Reserves.

WHITE vs MALLETT.

Assuming that the plaintiff was in the first instance entitled to exemption as the owner or manager of fifteen hands, we are of opinion that he is too late in now making an application on that ground.

One of the conditions of the exemptions is, that the party "shall sell the surplus of provisions and grain now on hand and which he may raise from year to year, to the government," &c. We think the application must be made in reasonable time, so that the government may have the benefit of this condition in respect to the provisions and grain on hand. This application was not made until November, 1864, nine months after the passage of the act, which is not in reasonable time; for during that period the surplus of provisions and grain on hand in Feb., 1864, may have been used, exchanged or otherwise disposed of, and the government lose the benefit of a condition which has been made impossible by the act of the plaintiff.

Whether an allegation that the plaintiff had on hand at the time he made the application now relied on, the same surplus of provisions and grain that he had in February, 1864, would have met with this exception, is a question not presented. It would seem owing to the nature of the subject that, the government should not be subjected to the inconvenience of going into such collateral matters by the folly or the misfortune of the plaintiff, in not putting his claim to exemption in the first instance, on the ground he now takes. In a few words the exemption is made to depend on a condition precedent, that the government shall have his surplus provisions and grain at certain rates. Its performance is made impossible by the delay of the plaintiff, which is his misfortune.

The case of Savage, on which his honor puts his opinion, was decided without reference to the point on which this decision is put. It is a new suggestion on the construction of the act of Congress, but as we think, well founded. There is error. Judgement reversed, and judgement that the petitioner be remanded.

(Signed) R. M. PEARSON, C. J.

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W W PIERCE, Quartermaster—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No. 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JAN. 13 1865 NO. 54

ADVERTISING RATES.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

CITY MARKET.

Raleigh, Jan 11.

APPLES—Green	$40
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$8 00
BEEF	$2 75
BEESWAX	$3
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$10
CANDLES—Tallow	$10
" Wax—By box	$10
" Adamantine	$20 00
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel	$100
CHICKENS	$5@6
COFFEE	$15
DUCKS	$5
EGGS	$5 00
FLOUR	$280 00
FODDER—per hundred	$12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$12
GREESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$8 00
SYRUP	$15
MEAL	$30 00
NAILS—Score	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Cleaned	$10 bu
PORK	$5
POTATOS—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$18
PEAS—Ground	$30
" Stock	$20
" White Table	$25
BAGS	25c
RICE	$2 00
RYE	$20
SALT	$50 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$4 50
WHEAT	$60

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE;

Together with
18 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—sutthout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 12.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by mail or on or addressing

Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Twelve Valuable NEGROES At Auction!

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 19TH, IN FRONT OF our Sales Room, we will sell the following Negroes:

1 Man 19 years old,
1 Woman 24 years old, a No. 1 Seamstress, Washer, Ironer and weaver,
2 Girls, 15 years old, with infants,
1 Girl, 12 " " accustomed to do housework.
1 Boy, 13 " "
1 Boy, 11 " "
1 Boy, 10 " "
1 Girl, 13 " "
1 " 10 " "

These negroes are all sound and healthy, and sold for no fault. Several more will be added to the sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Jan 12-tds

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. JNO. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO., General Auction and Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, solicits consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of goods, stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES:

Chas Dewey, Cashier, and W H Jones, Cashier, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J H Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D A Davis, Cashier, Salisbury
T W Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte,
N McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville
Branch, Norton & Co., Richmond, Va
Jas E Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va,
Jan 12-d&w tf

Negroes At Auction.

ON TUESDAY THE 17TH INST., AT OUR SALES Rooms, we will sell

TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES,

Men and Women, Boys and Girls, Cooks house servants, farm hands, &c.

—ALSO—

Some families, Women with their Children. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Jan 12 td

Hog Strayed.

ESCAPED FROM MY PEN, AT MY RESIDENCE IN this city, on Monday evening last, a black Sow, fat, weighing about 150 lbs. Will pay a reasonable reward for her return or information so I get her.

Jan 12 2t WM. WHITE.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy!

THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the 16th of January, 1865.

All students required to drill.

For Particulars, address the Principal.

J. M. LOVEJOY, Raliegh, N C

Jan 11-d6t

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

CITY ELECTION.

MIDDLE WARD.

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce W. R. RICHARDSON as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce A. L. LOUGEE as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10 tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce H. MAHLER, as a candidate for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10 tde

For Commissioner in Middle Ward.—We are authorized to announce S. W. SCOTT, as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Middle Ward. Jan 10 tde

WESTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce Col. W. H. H TUCKER as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in Western Ward. Jan 10 tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce W. ROBERT ANDREWS as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. Jan 10-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I respectfully announce myself a candidate, for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected, will endeavor to serve you faithfully. W. B. HUTCHINGS. Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER CREECH a candidate for re-election as one of the Commissioners in the Western Ward. Jan 5 tde

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—I again announce myself a candidate for re-election as a Commissioner of the City of Raleigh in the Western Ward. Having heretofore enjoyed the confidence of the people of my Ward, I flatter myself that I am now more capable of serving them than when I was first elected.

I return my thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and if again elected I promise to support all measures that I may think calculated to promote the welfare of the City generally, and of the Western Ward in particular. Very Respectfully

Your ob't servant,
Jan 4-tde PARKER OVERBY.

For Commissioner in Western Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRISS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 4 tde

EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized to announce HACKNEY POOL, Esq., a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. If elected he will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 10 dtd

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—As your paper is a daily visitor in our Ward we take this opportunity to announce through its columns Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner. We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.

MANY VOTERS OF THE
Jan 7-dte EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—Mr. EDITOR:—You will please announce N. S. HARP as a candidate for re-election for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward. MANY VOTERS.

Jan. 6-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. KLINE, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, at the election on the 16th instant. If elected he will endeavor to discharge his duty faithfully. Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—We are authorized and requested to announce WILLIFORD UPCHURCH as a candidate for Commissioner in Eastern Ward. If elected he will serve to the best of his ability. Jan 5-tde

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.—Having been solicited by many friends, I again announce myself a candidate for Commissioner for re-election, promising my friends, if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in casting my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the people of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the very large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me, and sincerely trusting they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election, I beg to subscribe myself, Your humble and ob't serv't,

Jan 2-td J. J. OVERBY.

***Standard copy till day.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.

Dec. 30-d&w6t

Notice.

W. H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAper Mill Company, will pay the highest market price for rags and damaged cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Genl. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

Nov 21-d1m w4t

LAND For Sale!

I OFFER FOR SALE 200 ACRES OF LAND LYING twelve miles West of Raleigh and within six miles of the N. C. R. R., well watered, and well timbered, and 20 acres under cultivation. Apply to

C D EDWARDS,
Dec 30-d3tw3t Morrisville, Wake County, N C

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 30- RALEIGH, N. C.

1865. Counting-House 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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	29	30	31				
FEB				1	2	3	4
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MAR.				1	2	3	4
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APRL							1
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MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
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JUNE					1	2	3
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JULY							1
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	30	31					
AUGT			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPT						1	2
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOV				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DEC'R						1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO., Auction & Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY ASSOciated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION

business, in the store formerly occupied by Samuel H. Young.

They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,
SAMUEL H. YOUNG,
Jan 9-d6t A. J. PARTIN.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in out charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

Desirable PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE premises, four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security, and title retained till purchase money is paid; or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWN,
Jan 3 dtd Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.

***Conservative and Progress copy till day of sale and send bills to this office.

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C

Dec 19-d1mw3t

Confederate copy and send bill to Progress immediately.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to

Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C

Dec 9 tf SETH PENNY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ON THE THIRD MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1865, being the 16th day, an election will be held in the Courthouse, in the City of Raleigh, for a Mayor and nine Commissioners for said City.

M. B. ROYSTER,
D. C. MURRAY,
WM. THOMPSON,
LYNN ADAMS.
Dec 20-dtd *Inspectors*

Rare Chance At Valuable Property.

ON TUESDAY THE 24TH INST., I SHALL SELL, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash in Confederate money, my residence, with all the grounds and conveniences thereto attached, in the town of Hillsboro', N. C. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M. on the premises. Address Dr. R. Hooker.

Jan 11-d&wtd R. HOOKER.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. J. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1866.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

Sherman's Campaign.

Ever since Sherman left Atlanta we have believed that his final aim was Richmond, and the march to Savannah and the preparations now making at Beaufort and Hilton Head for a new movement only strengthens our convictions.—But will he come to Raleigh? is a question asked by many. Yes, if he be not met and whipped at Charleston or in South Carolina he will come into North Carolina, and to Raleigh. We have not a doubt of this. Can he be met and conquered? We hope so, but think it doubtful. If South and North Carolina sink under recent reverses as have Georgia and the cotton States beyond, Sherman will have everything his own way, his army will reach Richmond; that city will fall, the war will end and we shall be compelled to accept such terms as the enemy are disposed to give us. We trust these things may never come to pass, but to say that we were sanguine of success would be to utter what no one believes. Virginia and the two Carolinas are now carrying on the war, almost alone, for the "chivalry" of the cotton States are about "played out." They are all tired of the war, and we honestly believe that a vast majority of them would be glad to return to the old government with such terms as they could get.

We may be mistaken, the gloom and despondency and disaffection may not be as bad as we have imagined; but a few months will, we think, tell the tale, one way or the other. Meantime let us hope for the best.

But as to Sherman's future movements a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

Sherman's ultimate objective is nothing less than Lee's army, now held tight in Richmond by Grant. But between his present position and his ultimate destination, lies the States of South and North Carolina. Now, whatever in these supports the rebellion—whether seaports through which contrabands of war find entry from abroad, or depots of supplies for feeding the rebel force in Virginia, of railroads and rolling stock for transportation of men and material, as capital towns, whose fall brings distraction, demoralization and dismay to the rebellion, population, or negroes who form the working sinews of the rebellion—all lie a prey to his conquering columns. From Augusta he can sweep down on Charleston, cutting every railroad on which it depends and enveloping it as he has enveloped Savannah.

* * * Nor does North Carolina lie less open to our arms. And here we may confidently hope not merely for military conquests, but for moral triumphs. * * *

There is the best reason to believe that with the capture of the capital of North Carolina, Raleigh, which Sherman will take en route, we shall witness a powerful spontaneous Union reaction and revival, more fatal to the Confederacy than any feat of arms however brilliant. Finally from North Carolina, Sherman moves up into Virginia, where he joins Grant in dealing the death blow at the rebellion, the head and front of which is Lee's army at Richmond.

The programme may to some seem rather a wild sally of speculation than an outline of operation, actually to be realized or even in serious contemplation. And yet I venture to say it is neither more nor less than what will be done this winter, and neither more nor less than what will be an accomplished fact by the opening of next spring.

Common Sense.

Whenever we see a streak of common sense in the management of the affairs of the Confederate government we are glad to note the fact; and as such an exhibition is given in the announcement that an agent has been appointed to buy corn, in this county, for the use of the army, at local market rates, we hereby herald this returning sense of justice, and ask those of our country friends who have corn to spare, to bring it in. Of course all impressments are removed and the producer is only called upon to surrender such as he may have to spare at such figures as the market commands. This is as it should be. The farmer has to labor under many disadvantages, he is in no way responsible for the depreciation of the currency, and for what he has to sell he has a right to demand and expect current rates. If the government had never resorted to conscriptions, impressments, or other unconstitutional proceedings we should have had more men, better armies, and more and better supplies: and our cause would have been in a much more hopeful and prosperous condition.

If the government wants supplies for the army, let it proclaim that all impressing officers are withdrawn, and that its agents are in the market to buy at ruling figures. This will not only bring out such surplus as there may be in the country, but it will stimulate production. Let the government try it. A little common sense is worth any amount of coercive tyranny.

The North Carolina Legislature will reassemble on Tuesday next. Our efficient and reliable Reporters will be on hand and, those who want correct and faithful reports of the doings of the body should subscribe for the *Progress* at once. No labor or expense is spared to make the *Progress* a live newspaper, and we are glad to be able to say that our circulation is rapidly increasing.

FAYETTEVILLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The old Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville were re-elected last week, with the exception of Mr. McKeithan, who declined, and who was replaced by Dr. Black.

WAR NEWS.

SHERMAN.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 10th says:

No official intelligence was received yesterday of any further movement of Sherman's force.

An official dispatch, dated Macon, October 9, reports the enemy, about two thousand strong, with wagons and artillery, as foraging in the direction of Southwestern Georgia.

Since our last report nothing of interest has occurred hereabouts, excepting the firing of a few shots by the enemy at Fort Sumter.

The martial tread and disciplined bearing of the veteran reinforcements that were hastening through our streets, both forenoon and afternoon yesterday, lent a more cheerful tone to the aspect of affairs; and the croakers were, for the nonce, somewhat less blatant than usual.

HOOD'S ARMY.

A gentleman who reached the city this morning, from Blue Mountain, says the Appeal, brings us some additional intelligence from the army of Tennessee. The crossing of the river was effected as we have already stated, and the whole army brought over. The Federal gunboats made attempts to shell and destroy the bridges used, but owing to the excellent management of our batteries they were generally kept at a respectful distance, and did but little damage, and the forces were soon placed beyond reach of their fire.

Our informant conversed with those parties who left the army after the crossing was effected. The various statements given by these, as to the losses of the army in the late campaign, did not materially differ, and the estimate was that from five to six thousand would be the aggregate. The heaviest loss was at Franklin, and it was officially stated at thirty-six hundred. The *morale* of the men was also good, under the circumstances, and it will take but little time to recover the old spirit, if the proper steps are at once taken to inspire confidence in those who lead them.

At last accounts, it was not known whether the army would fall back to Blue mountain, or move to Corinth. Many think the former place would be determined on, and we hope it may be. If located there, we conceive it will be in position to defend very important points, and better able to co-operate with the armies of the country.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON.

The *Appeal* says:

The whole country will be rejoiced and the army electrified by the telegraphic announcement that General J. E. Johnston has been restored to the command of the army of Tennessee; and we can but announce our own gratification that in this instance, at least, the President has been enabled to surmount his prejudices and yield to the pressing and universal demand of the people. It gives us a hopeful assurance that the public weal will not hereafter be subordinated to the gratification of personal likes and dislikes.

It is probable that Mr. Davis has never yet appreciated the full force of the shock produced both upon the army and the people by the unexpected, unnecessary, and uncalled for removal of Gen. Johnson from the command of the army, in whose love, confidence and esteem he held an exalted, if not the very first place. From prudential motives, the outraged feelings of the people, as well as of the army, were as much as possible suppressed; but the President may be brought to a realizing sense of what they were, simply by picturing to himself in imagination the effect that would be produced in the Virginia army and among the people of the Atlantic States by the removal of Gen. Lee from command. That consummate general holds no higher place in the confidence of his army than did Gen. Johnston in that of the army of Tennessee. It was an evil day for the country and the cause that witnessed his removal from its command, but now that the wrong has been righted, let us hope that all will again move on smoothly, zealously and energetically. We trust that Gen. Johnson will meet with the hearty and active co-operation of the whole country in bringing up and restoring the army to its former efficiency.—Aside from patriotic considerations, and as purely a matter of self-protection, the people owe this much to him as well as themselves. With its strength recuperated, and its morale restored, this gallant army will continue to stand as an invincible bulwark between us and our ruthless invaders. Only some three months are now left in which to prepare for the spring and summer campaign, and it behooves all to be active and energetic in the discharge of whatever duty the great crisis imposes upon them.

RAIDERS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Selma *Rebel* of the 3rd instant, says:

The last heard from the Mississippi raiders they were camped at or near Hodston last Friday night, and it was understood that they were going in the direction of Grenada. The force was estimated at about four thousand men. What our military authorities in Mississippi are doing, or whether they are doing anything, we have not learned. It seems to us that the marauders have been long enough depredating on the people of Mississippi to have been caught, or at least harrassed, if proper energy had been exhibited, but we cannot hear that there has been the slightest interruption to their march since they were at Egypt.

Cheering Words.

A veteran soldier, writing us from near Wilmington to order the *Progress*, says:

"I cannot do without the *Progress* while it is in my power to get it. It revives the soldiers' spirits to read its columns, for the simple reason that it advocates an early peace, which the soldiers are all so anxious for. When shall we have peace? is the question constantly asked. The soldiers have wanted and listened for peace, or for some terms of peace to be offered, till their patience is almost gone.—There is nothing to comfort the mind of the soldier. Every act of those who are in authority seems to be with a full purpose to continue this destructive war to the utter ruin of the whole human family. The soldiers look to those who have the power to make peace, or to offer terms of peace, to do so; and if they fail or refuse to make such efforts, the soldiers will hold them accountable. I commend you, Mr. Editor, for the principles you have advocated. You have written for peace and advocated negotiations, and I hope you will never swerve from your general course till peace and prosperity once more reign throughout the land."

We thank our soldier friend for his kind feelings towards us, and assure him we shall try to do our duty in the trying scenes through which we are passing.

The attention of the reader is directed to an article in this issue, from the Charleston *Mercury*, headed "Face the Difficulty." The *Mercury*, a paper that no doubt reflects the sentiments of the people of South Carolina to a large extent, clearly has no confidence in the ability of Mr. Davis to conduct the revolution to a successful termination.

Capt. Semmes, of the *Alabama*, was in Auta on the 9th. He was serenaded at his lodgings and made a speech.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

FACE THE DIFFICULTY!

When Abraham Lincoln took the chair of the Presidency of the United States, he promised in his first inaugural, to "run the machine as he found it." Whatever he has strictly kept his promise, there may be room for us to consider the subject. It is enough for us to know, that whether "running the machine" in the pathway of his predecessors, or not, he has run it with a stern, inflexible purpose, a bold, steady hand, a vigilant, active eye, a sleepless energy, a fanatic spirit, and an eye single to his end—conquest—emancipation. He has called around him, in counsel, the ablest and most earnest men of his country. Where he has lacked in individual ability, learning, experience or statesmanship, he has sought it, and has found it in the able men about him, whose assistance he unhesitatingly accepts, whose powers he applies to the advancement of the cause he has undertaken. In the cabinet and in the field he has consistently and fearlessly pressed on the search for men who could advance his cause, and has as unhesitatingly cut off all those who clogged it with weakness, timidity, imbecility, or failure. Force, energy, brains, earnestness, he has collected around him in every department. Blackguard and buffoon as he is, he has pursued his end with an energy as untiring as an Indian, and a singleness of purpose that might almost be called patriotic. If he were not an unscrupulous knave in his end, and a fanatic in his political views, he would undoubtedly command our respect as a ruler, so far as we are concerned. Abroad and at home, he has exercised alike the same ceaseless energy and circumspection.

We turn our eyes to Richmond, and the contrast is appalling, sickening to the heart. In the Cabinet, and in Congress, in the conduct of foreign affairs, in the military service, from the commanding generals to quartermaster clerks, everywhere there reigns a pandemonium of imbecility, laxity, weakness, failure. Not that there are not many brave and able men in the army. We have an abundance of both. But that they are so circumscribed and controlled as to produce weakness throughout. In the beginning of the war, when we had the hearts upon which to have established a firm, solid financial system, all efforts were vain, all counsel vain, to have anything done with a view to a fixed, financial system. A machine was put in motion, and brown paper was shuffled upon the country with Mr. Benjamin's or Mr. Memminger's countenance stamped upon it—and this was called "money." Vain were all attempts to have a navy built, until it was too late, when our ports were blockaded, and Europe had refused to allow ships of war to be built for us in her ship yards. Because, forsooth, it was too "expensive"—"where was the money to come from?"

Claiming to be a nationality, our Executive did not even dare send its ministers abroad to foreign Courts; but satisfied itself with petty commissions, dragging about the coats of Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston, while all the rest of Europe and the world, except France, were ignored. Crawling at the feet of the world, we claim to be its equal. Not was our diplomacy, in the inducements held out to Europe to receive us, any better than our external method of approach. Both exhibited the same weakness, shallowness, short-sightedness, inefficiency that have characterized every act of the government in every department, from the initiation of the war to this hour. In friends, in counsellors, in the Cabinet, in Congress, not men of force, of energy, of will, of wisdom, or knowledge or experience are sought for; but fools and sycophants, and men subservient to Mr. Davis' will and whims and dictations, are thrust forward and kept in places of vital importance, whilst the country reels and staggers under the fearful burthen of their helpless ineptness, and their imbecile conduct. Most contemptible of all and most fatal, is the condition of the army. For it is there, where hatred on the one hand, and favoritism on the other, strike deepest their roots, and poison most fatally the well spring of our military actions. It is there where the fussing pensions of Executive petty tyranny strikes most directly at the heart of the Confederacy, by a corrupt and unscrupulous exercise of delegated power, in proscribing and ejecting from position, or fossiling entirely out of the service, the very foremost military men in America; whilst men notoriously incompetent are made the pivots of our destinies.

Nor are these remarks applicable alone to the leaders of armies; but on every side we see petty favorites lifted up to promotions and pushed into positions of importance, whilst men of magnificent gallantry and accomplished minds are suffered to fight on in the ranks, or to fall in some position of inferior command. Political tools are rewarded with commissions as Brigadier and Major Generals, whilst their friends, relations and acquaintances generally fill up the lower grades of promotion. Not soldiers to lead armies are sought, but creatures to whine at the feet of the Executive; or else, honest, but incompetent men are made use of, as sticks to lay over the heads of some personal pet hatred. As an inevitable consequence, laxity and inefficiency prevails everywhere in the army. Imbeciles and good-for-naughts hold high commissions and low commissions—there is no responsibility anywhere—no discipline is enforced—men struggle and desert—even officers do the same. But favorites cannot be shot, or cashiered, and it would not do for "uncle Jeff" to make himself unpopular with the men, by allowing the penalties of military law to be executed. Thus contempt of officers and official sentences amongst the men, and contempt of law and orders amongst the officers is spread broadcast throughout our armies. More gallant men never stood in the ranks—a more inefficient organization never disgraced the science of war. Never was a cause more enthusiastically loved by a soldiery—never was so much power, in numbers, in enthusiasm, in endurance, in courage, so frittered away, so broken down, so misapplied, so utterly disorganized, by an ineradicable vice of unscrupulous administration.

We say to all earnest, brave men in this land, that the time has come, and will speedily have passed, when they must lift up their hands with an iron will, and say to the Executive authority of this government—"this thing shall be done; or that thing shall not be done! Do as we command, or vacate your position."

This—or failure is the alternative.

We learn that there are dark suspicions as to the origin of the fire by which such an immense amount of property was destroyed at Charlotte, mysterious hints having been thrown out relative to the matter. Dead men tell no tales and burnt records require no auditing: such are the meaning words which we learn are being whispered from ear to ear. We know nothing of the matter, and of course express no opinion. We learn that there were over a hundred thousand bushels of corn consumed.

Hon. J. T. Leach was in the city yesterday, intending to go on to Richmond, but hearing of the condition of the Piedmont road, returned home. We learn that the Piedmont and other roads have been seriously damaged. It is said that the bridge at Weldon has been damaged, the middle pier having been washed out. We trust that it is not so, but such is the rumor. The freshet is said to be the greatest known for many years.

The Army Opposed to the Arming and Freeing of Slaves.

We have not believed the reckless assertions of many of the adherents of the Administration, that the soldiers and officers of the army are in favor of arming and freeing the slaves. On the contrary, all our advices from the army go to prove that the soldiers are opposed to the monstrous proposition. We copy the following, giving the views of an officer of the army on this subject, from the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*:

Emancipation and Foreign Intervention.—The monstrous idea of purchasing foreign intervention by sacrificing the principles for which we are fighting, and also by agreeing to emancipate our slaves, has aroused a just indignation not only among the people at home but also in the army. It is very evident that neither will agree to any such suicidal policy. By it we lose everything. Here is an opinion on the subject from a high officer in the service to a brother officer:

Journalists and men, private and public, are advocating the abolition of slavery with the hope of thereby receiving foreign intervention. These prefer a separate nationality even with the loss of slavery.

But is this proposition possible? If we abolish slavery and throw ourselves into the arms of foreign monarchs for protection, can it be done sufficiently soon—provided foreign nations will interfere—to affect our cause? Who can abolish slavery? So far as Georgia is concerned, no power on earth can emancipate her slaves, outside of her people in Convention assembled. Her Legislature has no such power. How long would it take then for Georgia to assemble in Convention? The Governor could call on the Legislature for advice on a point so important. That body might require him to issue a proclamation calling upon the people to assemble in Convention or not, as they deemed best. Should the people meet and even propose the abolition of slavery, how long would it take before their action could be transmitted through the regular channels of the foreign governments? After it had been transmitted, how long would it require to secure a notice from the dignified ministers of those cautious and neutral governments? Am I far from being when I state that 1865 would expire before the so called Confederate States' would receive a response?

But where are you a reason for supposing that there is any hope of securing practical intervention, even if we made this effort? I candidly confess that I believe the effort would be fruitless, unless we could offer those powers sufficient inducements in the way of compensation for the losses they would sustain by such intervention. The immense monied interests of Englishmen and Frenchmen in the United States, liable to confiscation in the event of a declaration of war, loudly call for a continuance of neutrality.—What compensation can we offer those powers for their loss of blood and treasure? I leave those who abuse those governments for their neutrality to answer this question; as well as this other question how American States, always non-interventionists, can expect at this time intervention in their own behalf?

But even if we would secure foreign aid by the abolition of slavery, would it be for the best interests of the Confederacy to accept those terms? This question is not easily answered. Arguments, clear and cogent, can be used in favor of the affirmative, and the negative is no less fortunate. It is beyond a doubt that slavery is the foundation of our social system. *Destroy the foundation, and the superstructure is in a precarious condition.*

A REPUBLIC TO LET!

There was a time when the proud mistress of the world was auctioned off by her prætorian bands; those soldiers of fortune receiving each, what would in the equivalent of one thousand dollars, for their agency in this shameful transaction. It is true that they transferred the symbols of authority to a citizen of Rome. They made no overtures to foreign powers—for, in truth, there were none to whom they could have applied. Rome vaunted herself as "mistress of the world," and could not look to her dependencies to guarantee her continued existence.—She transferred them, with herself, to the wealthy senator who bought the Empire. It was a change of masters simply, effected in a strange, unusual manner. Now, whilst there may really be no points of analogy between our case and that we have cited, it has been brought forcibly to our mind in connection with the proposition made in some of the newspapers, to transfer ourselves in colonial vassalage to some foreign Power or Powers; England, France, and Spain, the original proprietors of our soil, being indicated. The republic is to let, and we will give it to whatever Power is willing to undertake the task, and capable of accomplishing the work of its redemption and deliverance from the danger of Yankee domination! But, are we quite sure that we can transfer ourselves for a consideration; or even give our republic away? There was a time when we said that "Cotton is King;" little dreaming then that his kingdom was a myth, a bubble; that, in short, it was nothing, or so regarded by those who, though we had supposed them involved in its destiny, think it so little worth that they will not even bid for it. We are told that Lincoln has agreed to recognize the government of Maximilian by sending a Minister to to it, on condition that France will not interfere in the American rebellion; and that such assurance has been given. There can be no doubt that Lincoln would give the Monroe Doctrine to the dogs for such an assurance as this from the Western Powers; and we think it very probable, that it may have been extorted from France with the condition annexed. It is quite certain, also, that if France has given this assurance, England could not be induced to espouse our cause on any terms: and as for the perfidious Spaniards, with their affete and rotten government, we should give them a wide berth. Upon the whole, therefore, though we may, like the praetorian guards, announce the republic to let, we are not likely to get a bidder. We may have to fight the great battle unaided and alone; and God helping us, we can accomplish our own proud destiny without other assistance.

It is true that the moral sentiment of the world is against us because of our peculiar institution; and we would secure a greater amount of moral support were we to agree upon some plan of gradual emancipation; but it is for our statesmen and people to determine whether we would derive any sufficient compensation in the moral sympathy of the world, for the sacrifice. For ourself, we may say, that we would give up our little interest in the institution, and make any other sacrifice for independence and liberty, that might be deemed necessary; but that is as much as any single individual, be he President, or plain untitled citizen, can say at present. No man is authorized to commit the whole people and country, at this time, any farther. No matter how this struggle may eventuate, slavery in some form or other, in effect, if not in name, will exist in these Southern States—if they exist—for generations to come. Negro labor is indispensible here, and so long as the black race remains on this continent, they will be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the superior race. No imperial ukase of Abraham Lincoln can abolish a law of nature and of God; and if He wills the continuance of an institution established in the earth by his command, the end of it is not yet.

"Blind unbelief is sure to err
And scan his work in vain,
God is his own interpreter
And he will make it plain."

We may therefore calmly await the further developments of Providence.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. M. Turasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10.—Among the returned prisoners who arrived in Richmond to-night from Varina are E. A. Pollard, of the "Examiner," Col. Mike Wood, of the Montgomery "Advertiser," and Judge Bush, of Marianna, Fla.

Some of the most intelligent prisoners report as their conviction from observation that the North is tired of the war, and if the Southern people hold out manfully as heretofore, they will secure independence before next summer.

RICHMOND, Jan. 11.—The "Examiner" of this morning states, on the authority of Mr. Pollard, that Butler has been relieved of his command and ordered to report at Lowell, Mass., his place of residence.

Gen. Ord has been assigned to the command of the army of the James.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10.—The New York "Times" of 7th received.

The only item of interest is a telegram from Horace Greely, at Washington, copied from the "Tribune," indicating that Greely still attaches importance to the Blair Peace Mission. He says for further and interesting developments, we must await their proposals.

Frank Blair has returned to City Point from Washington.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10.—The House passed the Consolidation bill to-day—Yeas 45, Nays 34. Nothing of importance done in the Senate.

CURRENCY DIFFICULTIES IN GEORGIA.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of a late date says:

Since the march of Sherman and fall of Savannah, the currency of Georgia has been almost worthless in conducting business, and is a source of vexation and loss to many—we mean by currency Treasury Notes, and the notes of the different banks which promise to pay in currency.

In our neighboring State of South Carolina, they refuse *all* Georgia money while this State is flooded through its whole extent with South Carolina and City of Charleston shin-plasters. As a measure of self-defence, these issues should be refused in toto.

Since the fall of Savannah the bills of the various banks located there will not pass, no one knows where they are located, and those who hold their notes had to suffer a loss. These banks and all other banking institutions that have their promises to pay in circulation should, as a matter of justice to themselves and the people, when they change their location give ample public notice of the fact that honest, hard working people may not lose by their reticence.

But a more serious evil than the above in our currency matter is the refusal here in this city to receive State Georgia Treasury Notes. We had heard of its being refused last week in the Market House, and by several retail dealers, but supposed it was from extreme prudence and would soon pass off, but yesterday in paying a bill to the Southern Express Company we were surprised—ay, astonished at its positive refusal to receive Georgia Notes. This Company which is believed from its facilities to know as much or more than "any other man," may have good reasons for thus refusing the bills of the State of Georgia, that grants them privileges to carry on their business within her borders, their condemnation of her money may cause many others to do likewise, but if they have they should make it known, for we know of no cause for this refusal of the State Notes; there may have been, and without doubt there was some unsigned sheets of the small denominations less than fives taken by the Yankees at Milledgeville, and the fear of counterfeits may have induced this cause, but we caution our readers against suffering a loss; the Treasury Notes are receivable for taxes due the State, and we do not think they need fear counterfeits.

If there was any amount of these notes lost the Governor should take immediate steps for the redemption of all that is in circulation, and if not, official notification of the fact should be made known to stop the evil at once. We respectfully suggest to the Governor the necessity of an Agent of the Treasury in this city.

[From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.]

BLOOD.

Blood! Blood! Blood!
Oh, God! to see the human gore
Rushing in torents seething red,
From far west to Atlantic's shore!

Blood! blood! blood!
Till the land is drenched all o'er,
Has been the cry of leaders high,
And still they cry for more!

Blood! blood! blood!
The widows' and orphans' groan
Is drowned in those which rend the skies,
From frigid to torrid zone.

Blood! blood! blood!
Is the shout which belches forth.
From the thundering cannon's fiery mouth,
From the Gulf to the icy North.

Blood! blood! blood!
Till men's hearts are turned to stone,
And they gaze unmoved on the gory flood,
That encircles the "White House throne."

Blood! blood! blood!
Oh! when shall this carnage cease,
Oh! when shall the Joker and the war gire way
To Humanity, Freedom and Peace!

Blood! blood! blood!
Oh, God, grant us speedy release,
From, the ravenous jaws and infamous laws
Of this Moloch—this scourge of our race.

POWER OF A WOMAN'S EYES.—A lady, when the conversation turned on dynamics, asked the late George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, "What do you consider the most powerful force in nature?"

"I will answer that question," said he, "it is the eye of a woman," (to the man that loves her) for if a woman look with affection on a man, should he go to the uttermost ends of the earth the recollection of that look will bring him back.

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.—Gentlemen from Selma say it is reported that Hood's army is falling back upon Blue mountain, Ala.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE IN THE EASTERN PART OF the city, containing four rooms, a good garden coming on acre, and a good well of water on the adjoining lot. For particulars apply at
Jan 13 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.